Vol., XXX No. 9,264.

EUROPEAN ISSUES.

THE BLACK SEA QUESTION AGAIN BECOMING

RUSSIA'S DEMANDS INCREASING-HER TROOPS CONCENTRATING ON THE TURKISH FI. ... TER. LONDON, Tuesday, Dec. 13, 1870.

The Eastern question is again agitated. The Russian Minister to Constantinople is asking further amendments of the Paris Treaty, and England is said to be taking precautionary means to guard against surprise.

The Russian forces are reported to be rapidly concentrating near the Turkish frontier.

PRUSSIA'S DESIGNS ON LUXEMBURG.

A CIRCULAR FROM BISMARCK-HIS CHARGES AGAINST THE GRAND DUCHY-THE TERRI-TORY TO BE OCCUPIED BY PRUSSIA.

LONDON, Tuesday, Dec. 13, 1870. Count Von Bismarck, in a circular to the North German Embassadors, dated December 3, grounds his disregard for the neutrality of Luxemburg on the facts that the Grand Duchy had forbidden the transit of wounded Germans through its territory; had suffered the revictualing of Thionville, and had omitted to stop French fugitives.

A special dispatch from Brussels to The Telegraph, says the Germans will occupy Luxemburg immedi-

The correspondent of The Pall-Mall Gazette at the Hague, credits the statement that the King of Holland, in November, assigned the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg to Prussia.

All the Vienna journals denounce the course of Prussia toward Luxemburg as arrogant. The Toges-Press complores the Powers which guaranteed the neutrality of Luxemburg to rise and repress the insolence which makes all treaties valueless.

The Patriotic Committee of Luxemburg to-day voted to protest against the Prussian charge of a violation of neutrality, and deny that there is any popular desire for a change of allegiance.

THE MOVEMENT ON HAVRE.

THE PRUSSIANS APPROACHING THE CITY-SPLEN-DID ACRIEVEMENT OF A FRENCH RECON-NOITERING PARTY-ALLEGED FRENCH SUC-

LONDON, Tuesday, Dec. 13, 1870. A dispatch from Havre, dated yesterday, says:

"The Pressians are in force at Benzeville, 16 miles from this city. Havre is defended by a large force and 350 guns manned by marines. "On Saturday, 10,000 French troops who were reconnoitering the enemy, captured 10 Uhlans.

The Prussians threatening Honfleur have been repelled by the troops from this city, who nov occupy Pontelevique."

The Shipping Gazette of to-day, in an editorial deplores the resolution of the French to defend Havre as involving a wanton destruction of prop-

THE AEMY OF THE LOIDE.

KING WILLIAM'S CONFIRMATION OF THE PRUS-SIAN SUCCESSES-GAMBETTA ON THE SITUA-TION-CHALLY LEADING A " FORLORN HOPE." LONDON, Tuesday, Dec. 13, 1876.

Queen Augusta has received the following dispatch

" After four days fighting around Beaugency, the French retired to Bleis and Tours. Their loss was severe. Many deserters came into our lines here and

M. Cambetta writes to the Government under dat

"I have returned to Tours, having left Gen. fully defend the line of the Loire. I think the siation so good that I may go to Bourges to see wha e

can be done with the second army."

Several dispatches from French sources speak of the present efforts of the Army of the Loire as the "forlorn hope" of France. The Prussians claim

continued victories. GENERAL MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF PARIS TO BEGIN ON MON DAY NEXT-REPORTED RANGE OF THE PRUS-SIAN BATTERIES-SURRENDER OF PEALS-BURG-REPORTED RESIGNATION OF GARI-

LONDON, Tuesday, Dec. 13, 1870.

The opening of the bembardment of Paris is said to be fixed for Dec. 19. It is now asserted that the Prussian siege guns command every point of Paris, and that Notre Dame presents as fair a target as the Strasbourg Cathedral did.

Pfalsburg, the stronghold in the Vosges. the siege of which was commenced soon after the battle of Worth, has surreadered unconditionally. The Pruswian troops marched into the place to-day.

Rumers are in circulation here that Garibaldi has resigned, that Montmédy has been bombarded, and that there was fighting at Laon to-day.

LOCAL WAR NEWS. The German Patriotic Ladies' Fair at Newark, N. J., netted \$1,720 44.

The German Citizens' Committee of Jersey City has forwarded to Germany for the benefit of the wounded, \$7,500.

The theatrical performance in aid of the French Patriotic Fund, given at the French Tacater, Ire. 5, neited \$195. Amédée Vatable, Treasurer of the French cative Committee of this city, reports be fast publication, \$2,652 66, total sub-

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

ITALY.

THE PROPOSED REMOVAL OF THE CAPITAL TO From Scr. Tuesday, Dec. 18, 1876.

The Committee of the Italian Parliament, on the ball for the transfer of the capital to Rome, have reported a recommendation that the removal be made before the 1st of April, 1871.

ENGLAND.

ANOTHER TERRIPLE DISASTER-FOURTEEN PER-SONS KHILED AND TWENTY WOUNDED.

LONDON, Tuesday, Dec. 19, 1900. A terrible railroad accident occurred last everdug on the North Midland Railway, near the town of Barnaley, by which 14 persons were killed and 20

URUGUAY.

MONTEVIDEO STILL BESIEGED - PROVISIONS SCARCE.

LONDON, Tuesday, Dec. 12, 1270. Advices from Montevideo to the 15th of November are to the effect that the siege causes a scattly of food, amounting almost to faming.

erto Principe, and reports that the revolution is fast drawing to a close. He doubts whether it will last two months longer. Aurecocchea, the chief of the insurgent staff in the Eastern Department, while attempting to revolutionize the Holguin District, was captured and executed. Cepeda, the insurgent Superintendent of Fi-nance of the Cinco Villas, was also captured and executed.

.... Business is at a stand-still in London in

... There is a report from Marseilles of the discovery of a rich silver and lead mine in the neighbor-hood of that city.

... Private advices from Tien-Tsin, China, to November 2s represent that scrious disturbances have occurred in the Province of Honan.

... The crew of the brig Bessie (lost on a voyage from Baltimore to Falmouth) was picked up at sea, and have been landed at Penzance. ... The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland declines to receive deputations soliciting pardon for Fernan con-victs, on the ground that no good result is possible.

THE UNION LEAGUE OF AMERICA. PHILADELPHIA, Dec.14.—The National Council of the Union League of America met in annual session in this city to-day. Gov. Geary of Pennsylvania called the

his city to-day. Gov. Geary of Pennsylvania called the council to order, and in a brief speech gave the delectors a cordial welcome to Philadelphia. After disposing of some routine business, the following officers for the Kational Council were elected:

President—Hen. J. W. Geary, Bennsylvania.

President—Hen. J. W. Geary, Bennsylvania.

President—Hen. J. W. Geary, Bennsylvania.

Recording Secretary—Thomas G. Heiter, New York, R. A. Studwell, Florida.

Recording Secretary—Thomas G. Heiter, New York.

Recording Secretary—Thomas G. Heiter, New York.

Marshal—Pof. William B. Alexander, New York.

Marshal—Pof. William B. Alexander, New York.

Sergensi-ai-Arms—Sannel Smith, New York.

Chaploin—R. C. Moss, Maryland.

Executive Committee—J. J. Giers, Alabame, J. L. Hadges, California; G. Racion, Connecticut, M. Jawell, Maryland, Hon. J. F. Asper, Misson; Hon. Mr. Exiney. South Carolina; C. C. Pincher, New-York, Serveral important resolutions were adopted, one of which was, that the Councils shall refrain from making any political nominations, and follow out the object of the Union League, which is to carry out the nominations under by the Union Kepublican party. A new Code of

mer body on Broad-st. at 8 o'clock this evening, ort and pleasant speeches were made by various

THE DELINQUENT RAILROADS OF TENNESSEE. NASHVILLE, Dec. 14.-The Commissioners apcointed by the last Legislature to effect the sale of the delinquent railroads in Tennessee submitted their report delinquent railroads in Tennessee submitted their report to-day. The report, which is elaborate, urges the immediate filing of a buil in the Chancery Court at Nashyille against all the delinquents; that said Court lave executive jurisdiction of all matters in dispute; and that the saie of all the delinquent roads be in one, two, and three years' time, 25 per cent to be paid in hand. A bill in court of the country with the report was also submitted and passed the first reading in the Senate. It is believed the bill will pass both Houses without material modification. The Commissioners are R. J. McKinney, Archibald Wright, and F. B. Furg. the two former being ex-Judges of the Supreme Court, tog-ther with the Governor, Secretary of State, and the Controller.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN KENTLAND, IND.-LOSS

Indianapolis, Dec. 14.-A fire occurred at Kentland, Ind., this morning which destroyed half of the namess parties of the town. The loss is estimated at

There has been some trouble and not very indly discussion in Louisiana touching the Peabody be uest, and Dr. Sears has been moved to write a letter to the Hon. Thomas Conway, Superintendent of Schools in that State, defining the purposes of the fund, and recommending the proper mode of its application. It seems that, as now bestowed, the colored children are principally enjoying the money, the whites absolutely refusing to send their children to the same schools with the colored. Of this Dr. Sears says: "We ourselves raise no question about mixed schools. We simply take the fact that the white children do not generally attend them without passing on the propriety or impropriety of their course. We wast to promote universal education—to the whole communities, if possible. If that cannot be on account of peculiar errounstances, we must give the preference to those whose education is neglected. It is well known that we are nelping the waite children of Lambkina as being the more dealtitie, from the fact of their unwillingness to attend mixed schools. We should aive the preference to colored children were they in like errounstances." The Eabel feeling predominates so largely that it would seem the white are determined that the colored children shall not be benefited by the fund, even though the white children are rigidly kept from the s heads enhanced by Mr. Peabody for all. he Hon. Thomas Conway, Superintendent of Schools in

THE BERGEN TUNNELSWAR.

The argument in the case of Eric agt. Delware, Luckawarata, and Western Rathroad was comenced before the New-Jersey Chancery Court yester Trenten. The Hop. Robert Glichrist, for Erie, coupled the entire day, and made the following points: on in no wese allow the Boonton Branch; therefore it is an illegal structure, and the Erle has the right to apply Dock and Improvement Company's contract contains

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

The following is an official report by the Signal Service (United Marcs Army), Division of Telegrams and Reports, for the Benefit of Commerce his report is sent shouldaneously from all the places show, at 1125 p. m., Wasnington time:

Observation.	Der m.	Ther.	Wind.	liour.		Wind. Weather.
Che: empr	22,34	. 120	15.	2	.492	V'y goutle, Clear,
Omala, Semme		135	100	destr.		Calm. Clear.
St. Pauline		247	AFT.	2	1182	V'y pentle. Clear.
Debuth, Birth		150	87	4	180	Gentle, Felz.
St. Louis, Mo		227	N.	4	.7001	Gentle. Clear.
New tirents		feet.	X.	4	.00	Gentle, Cloudy.
M. wansse		187	N. W.	- 4	.06	Centle. Cloudy,
Chesuo, Dharas		237	N. W.	- 4	.00	Gentle. Cloudy.
Mobile, Alburrer		43	N.	2	.02	V'v g tle, Cloudy.
Soule le l'enn.		233	-	-		Calm. Clear.
Blominguery, Ala.	50(30)	433	200	2	.02	V's g'tie. Fur.
Ciarinisti, Otro.,	30,12	30-	NE	122	25	Brisk. Cloudy.
Tolein .ververe	29.26	313	W.	12	.75	Brick: Cloudy.
Retroit Menan		201	N. W.		.55	firids. Cheaty.
Cictional, Onio	3 (19	345	W	25	(3.00)	V's brisk Snow.
Last City, Fin.,	11.21	4:30	50	2	.62	V's Gent. Cloudy.
Augusta, Ga	500.55	200	-	Teach.	-	Calm. Clear.
Pittelringh	33.22	SWE	5. W.		2,00	V'y brink, Snow.
kraffelo. N. L.	23,96	327	W	12	.70	Brisk. Cloudy.
Rocheste S. L.	20.01	SP	N. W.		3.00	V's brigh, Smow,
Outegu, N. Y	23,74	327	N. W.		.10	H'h wind. Chode.
Washing its little		- 161	N. W		.00	H'y wind County.
New-later and		34	W.	25	JIE	V'r brook Clear.
Branteen Mara	T1.62	36	N. IL.	2	.02	V s gent. Clear.

| therapeter core ied for elegative and temperature. |

...The Board of Officers of the Circimenti Cham-ic connect bare is seen to decontage, other New Years, the con-or of sails market reports for the market repor

Advices from St. Thomas, dated the 7th inst., A vertice of one cent damages was awarded, in the Counce they Coult of St Lone, or enday, in the libet soit of George Councel against The Counce-Journal Company.

William Todd Weimuth, a prominent homeo-

A break occurred in the side ent of the Chamam Canal at Schurlers III , 1910 A homed's paper with and we & Hennis's leader, we're portly undermined, and hote suffer

restricter. Family Mann and James Denote were hanned, to for the number of a primeritary guest, and the letter for polast with. Both price on similar their guilt. Three masked men entered the residence of h upoli reer Nacivile, on breaks evening and a manual the Einself armor one of them, and was dot dead. A little son of neil, who was present, and the theres were white non.

Mr. Kl. well, who has present as the increase were seen.

The New-Strikenar Picoguage of yeariering started that Joine I are given emered to exarted of Perr. Paller and Woody Trains on the Culturalities from I company hand to reported to have being about from Commissioner Puller. It was voneted for to Service Start and McDarada. Nother Puller or Thompson appeared when called to trust by the Assemble.

A telegram from Sionx City says that on Sat-nels has a party of Irah-Short Indian made an ettack, which was extract for green; books, upon the rooten terms the green of the international are noted soons. Yangian . S grown many we manded in both sides, on the Brakes, a matching had four stilled. The Parent and Solina house from the Novil, and that had four stilled. The Parent and

THE INSCRECTION DRAWING TO A CLOSE—CREBANG EXECUTED.

LAKE CITY, Flat, Dec. 14.—Advices received for discrete and the least of the execution of the late of the execution of the execution

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1870.

WASHINGTON.

BUMORED CABINET CHANGES—PORTER'S CON-FIRMATION AGAIN POSTFONED—PROCEED-INGS IN SENATE AND HOUSE—DEBATE ON GEN. BUTLER'S AMNESTY BILL—AN EX-CITING SESSION OF THE SENATE EXPECTED

Washington, Wednesday, Dec. 14, 1870.
The appointment of Gen. Pleasonton instead of Mr. Douglass as Commissioner of Internal Revenue gives rise to an apparently well-founded belief that Pennsylvania vill, ere long, be represented in the President's Cabinet. The Pennsylvanians have long been pressing for some substantial recognition from the President, and it is believed that, if Gen, Grant had not decided to give Pennsylvania a Cabinet position, he would have given the Internal Commissionership to Mr. Dougiass. There is a good deal of talk in regard to the possibility of Col. Forney succeeding Mr. Creswell as Postmaster-General, and the latter being sent as Minister to Russia in place of Gov. Curtin of Pennsylvania, or to Prussia in ace of Mr. Bancroft. The withdrawal of Senator Cattell of New-Jersey from the canvass for the United States Senate gives rise to what appears a not unfounded rumor that Secretary Robeson will enter the field as a candidate for the Senatorship, and that he will be backed, not only by his personal friends, but by the supporters of Senator Cattell. If successful he will retire from the Cabinet, which will give the President another opportunity of granting the demands of the Pennsylvanians. In this connection Mr. Forney is mentioned for Secretary of the Navy, and also Judge Schoffeld of Pennsylvania, who is the present Chairman of the House emmittee on Naval Affairs.

It is understood that Attorney-General Akerman will a candidate for the Senatorship in the Georgia Legislature. The vacant position in the Cabinet, in case Mr. Akerman is elected, will, it is stated on good authority, be tendered to Senator Williams of Oregon, whose term expires on March t. His appointment will be satisfac tory to the Reputations of California and Oregon, by whom he is considered the strongest man on the Pacific in giving the next Oregon Legislature to the Republi-cans, and in returning Senator Williams to his scat in the Senate in 1872 in place of Corbett.

Among the other strange Cabinet rumors circulating to-night, is that Secretary Boutwell will soon retire from the Treasury Department, and that Mr. Delano will succeed him, but these reports have been affect so long, with no nearer prospect of fulfillment, that the public will justly hesitate to credit them.

The prevalent rumor that the appointment of Gen. Pleasonton to be Commissioner of Internal Revenue is he result of an understanding between Senators Feron and Conkling, is wholly without foundation. There was not only not consulted in the matter, but also that, uside from street rumors, he knew nothing of it till the mination was sent to the Senate. The President is understood to have determined on this appointment some weeks ago, from motives of personal friendship, but hesitated because Gen. Pleasonton had not strong back-ing among the politicians, so the appointment hung fire until finally a sufficient amount of influence was brought to bear to satisfy the President that it would be popular and satisfactory to prominent New York Republicans.

The House resolution to adjourn on the 22d inst. to the

4th of January was agreed to by the Senate, to-day, by a large majority. Senator Fenton introduced in the Senate, to-day, two important resolutions, one requesting the Secretary of the Treasury to furnish a statement showing the amounts paid into the Treasury as the proceeds of fines, penalties, forfeitures and seizures, by the Customs officers at the five principal ports on the Atlantic coast, and at San Francisco, during the last two years, and how these sums were obtained. It also asks Officers of Customs, to informers and others, and the names of persons who have been detected in smuggling or otherwise defrauding the Customs revenue. second resolution directs the Committee on Retrenchment to furnish a comparative statement of the cost of collecting the Customs revenue at the ports of New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New-Orleans, and San Francisco, with recommendations favoring a reduction of such expenses. It also calls for a report on the warehousing and general order business in New-York, and the cartage of goods while in the custody of the Government at that port. Senator Feuton introduced, during the last session, "; bill to regulate the disposition of the proceeds of fines, penalties, and forfeitures incurred under the laws relating to customs." Tals bill looks particularly to a reprobably come up for action soon after the holidays The resolutions passed to-day call for information to is used in connection with the consideration of this bill. calaries of all cierks in the Government employ, in order who spoke on this question were unwilling to interfere though they repeatedly put the question to Mr. Drake whether the clerks had asked for the pas-Some who advocate an increase in clerical salaries took circey of Government pay, and the poverty of clerks in general. These speeches seemed to have hitle effect. A bill which did pass, and which, if it becomes a law, will be of great practical value, provides for the reception into the service of 300 mayal apprentices. It is expected greatly to increase the efficiency and improve the morals of the navy. One of the various bills now pending, pro viding for the payment of the claims of Southern loyal sts, came up in the Senate to-day, and caused a spirited liscussion, during which there was some plain talking, but no really new arguments were advanced. The important report to day, in reply to a resolution of in-quiry passed last session in relation to the status of the Indians as affected by the Fourteenth Amendment. The Committee take the ground that the Indian tribes, having always been recognized as independent nations, are not subject to our internal jurisdiction, and that their the Constitution.

Senate are endeavoring to delay action in Executive Session on his nomination until the House bill abolishing the office comes up in action in the regular session. The triends of Porter have the advantage, as the House was referred to the Senate Naval Committee, which is, with one exception, in favor of Porter's confirmation, and against the passage of Gen. Logan's bill; and the Committee will not report on the bill until the nomination is disposed of in secret session, unless it is compelled to do so by resolution. Porter's case is the first on the calendar of Executive business, and must be gotten rid of before other business is considered. Notwithstanding these disadvantages, when the Senate went into Executive session to-day, and the case of Porter came up, the session was adjourned by a decided vote, which is regarded as a amph of the anti-Porter party.

The time in the House to-day was spent in the consideration of two bills, the one reported by the Committee on Manufactures to provide for the celebration of the one International Exposition in Philad libits (which occupied the morning hour), and in debating Gen. Butler's Amnesty bill. The speeches made on the first bill were who are very desirous to bring to their chief city the honor and patrenage which such an exhibition would se-Mr. Cleveland of New-Jersey spoke in opposition, and after some amendments had been offered, the bill went over. Mr. Butler's Amnesty bill met with opposition on all sides. After Gen. Butler had explained, in a long speech, the provisions of his bill, the Speaker's table was fi with amendments, and amendments to amendments. mure of them should pass, Gen. Butler's bill will be so changed that its author bimself would not know it. Some the strongest objections to the bill were made by pointed out the defects of the hill in its treatment of claims, &c., growing out of the war. The general im-It gives too general amnesty to suit some of the members, and not enough for others. Gen. Butler gave notice that he would move the previous question at 5 o'clock mittee the Executive, Legislative, and Judicial Appropriation bill, and gave notice that he should call for the consideration of it in Committee of the Whole on Tuesday next, after the morning hour.

AMERICAN MANUFACTURES. will be an interesting and exciting one. Senator Schurz, n accordance with previous notification, will speak o the subject of Amnesty, and will, without doubt, refer in

carnest terms to the late political complications in Missouri, and reflect severely on the course of the President therein. It is thought that Senator Drake will reply, and that an acrimonious discussion will ensue which may be participated in by many of the best debaters in the Senate. Mr. Drake will not retire from the Senate

before the holiday recess.

Senator Robertson, who is Chairman of the Senate
Committee on Political Disabilities, and to which will be referred, without doubt, all bills relating to Amnesty, says that if Gen. Butler's bill, or any substitute for it having its main features, passes the House, he shall move the adoption of his bill of last Winter as a substitute. His bill grants amnesty to all classes, with three exceptions, namely: First: Those who left seats in Congress to participate in the Rebellion; Second: Those who left commissions in the army and navy to take part in the Rebellion; and Third: These who were members of the conventions which passed the ordnance of secession and voted therefor. The bill does not permanently disqualify these classes, but excludes them from the benefits of the present bill.

The feeling among Southern representatives in Con-gress is strongly in favor of a General Amnesty bill, which shall include all classes. They want the disability question entirely removed from their polities, and say that a clean sweep of all disqualifications will greatly strengthen the Republican party at the South. They think the views of Southern Republicans ought to have weight in the matter, for the question is one in which they are more especially interested and better informed than are their Northern colleagues. The Senate Finance Committee to-day considered the

bill of Senator Sherman, which provides that the Mint of the United States shall be made a Bureau in the Treasury Department, under the supervision of a Director. The bill also codifies all laws in relation to mints. No conclusion was reached, and the subject will be resumed to-Gen. Schenck's nomination as Minister to England will

not be sent to the Senate until after the holiday recess. The delay is understood to be at his own request. The hairmanship of the Ways and Means Committee, which will be vacant when he retires from the House, will not be filled by formal appointment. Mr. Hooper will, as the ranking member, act as Chairman for the remainder of the session, and an additional member will be put on at the foot of the Committee list, an arrangement which will have no bearing upon the organization of the Com-

mittee in the next Congress.

The President to-day sent to the Senate a Naturaliza tion Treaty between the United States and Austria, re-cently negotiated by Minister Jay. The treaty, in its terms, is similar to that which was ratified at the last session, called the Bancroft Treaty, between the United

Information has been received here that the family of he late Gen. Lee are much mortified that Senator Mc-Creery should have attempted to introduce his resolution vesterday, and discwn having ever entertained the idea of recovering possession of Arlington. Some of the Democrats say that McCreery is bidding for the Governor-

This morning a bench warrant having been placed in the hands of the Marshal for the arrest of the Hon. C. C. Bowen of South Carolina, who had been indicted for bigomy in the Criminal Court, G. W. Phillips, Deputy Marshal, proceeded to his residence and served the warrant. Bowen stated it was his intention to appear before Judge Cartter to-day, but he would proceed with the Marwith his counsel, Mr. R. J. Merrick, and several gentlemen as securities, and on arrival of Judge Carter appeared before him. After a consultation, in which Mr. Bowen stated he wished that as early a day as possible be appointed for his trial, the amount of ball was fixed at \$5.600 for his appearance at the present session.

Treasurer Spinner has decided that officers of the National banks designated as depositories are considered officers of the Treasury, and are required, whenever any spurious note purporting to have been issued by the United States shall be offered to any such officer, to stamp thereon the word "consterprist". It has also been decided that before the draft on the back of a duplicate 'Post-Office warrant will be signed by the Treasurer or his assistant, the pages thereof, or party at interest, shall give a bond of two sureties for double the amount of the warrant, in the form furnished by the Department, indemnifying the United States against the risk of loss from the payment of the original warrant. hal. Before 10 o'clock, Mr. Bowen was at the City Hall

ARE INDIANS CITIZENS!

REPORT OF THE SENATE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE ON THE EFFECT OF THE FOURTEENTH AMEND-MENT ON THE INDIAN TRIEES.

Washington, Dec. 14.—The Senate Committee on the Judiciary, to-day, through Schator Car penter, made a report on the resolution adopted in April

Washington, Dec. 14.—The Senate Committee on the Judiciary, to-day, through Senator Carpenter, made a report on the resolution adopted in April act, instructing them to inquire into and report the effect of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution upon the Indian tribes of the country, and whether, by upon the Indian tribes of the country, and whether, by the provision thereof, the Indians are not citizens of the United States, and whether, the provision thereof, the Indians are not citizens of the United States, and whether, the provision thereof, the Indians are not citizens of the United States, and whether, the provision thereof, the Indians are not citizens of the United States, and whether, the provision thereof, the Indians are not citizens of the United States, and the various ludian tribes are not annulled.

The Committee say, in their opinion, the Fourteenth Amendment has no effect whatever upon the status of Indian tribes within the limits of the United States, and does not annul the treaties previously made. The Committee and the Indian tribes, making it pain that Congress has uniformly respected the right of the Indians to govern themselves, instances of the principle are cited, and the Committee and the Indian tribes, making it pain that Congress has uniformly respected the right of the Indians to govern themselves, instances of the principle are cited, and the Committee and the Indian tribes are adjusted to the uniterpollarised the United States, and the Indian tribes are cited to the uniterpollarised the Indian tribes are cited to the uniterpollarised the United States, and the Indian tribes are cited to the uniterpollarised to the Indian tribes as to the rank of the Indian tribes as the Indians and congress odmitted by their members, and to that character have been held responsible to the principle are cited and the Indian tribes as belonging to the Indian and the contrary, there in one been treated outloading by the present covers outlook of their pertritional limits. And, incoming a state of the contract of their pertritional limits, and supposed of making trends of the contract of the co

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

DINNER TO AMERICAN WOOL GROWERS.

SPEECHES BY E. R. MUDGE, HORACE GREELEY, DR. BELLOWS, PETER COOPER, AND OTHERS. Three hundred and fifty friends of American inlustry-men of wealth, learning, and eminence in the community-met last evening at Delmonico's to do honor to the National Association of Wool Manufacturers, the members of which have done so much to build up the manufacturing interests of America. The unanimity of the views of all on the side of Protection was the more gratifying in view of the fact that the gathering was not called in the interests of Protection, but was simply a complimentary dinner tendered by the commission merchants of New-York to the wool manufacturers of the country.

The gathering of last evening was no assemblage of mere theorists. Two hundred woolen manufac turers were present-men who have gained their opinions by a practical test of this great issue. Well might such an assemblage be roused to enthusiasm by the name of Henry Clay. Well might they appland to the echo the model of an American millwell might they cheer their champions!

Nor was this gathering limited to wool-manufacturers and wool merchants. All branches of American industry, fostered by wise American legislation, were represented. Among the prominent gentlemen present were John A. Griswold, Le Grand B. Cannon, Theo, Pomeroy, John L. Hayes, Dr. Henry W. Bellows, Henry C. Carey, Peter Cooper, Alexander Shaler, Dr. William Elder, Wiley Edmonds, H. B. Claffin, William E. Dodge, Caleb Alden, J. Wilcox, William G. Lambert, David B. Jewett, Isaac H. Bailey, George Roberts, John B. Hitchman, R. C. Gofft, Daniel Doy, E. A. Whittemore, and Nehemiah Knight. The Committee of Arrangements consisted of Chas. S. Smith, J. H. Liebenau, M. W. Cooper, and Henry L. Dyer. Grafulla's band and a glee club, consisting of persons employed in the dry goods

trade, diversified the proceeding with music. The Divine blessing having been invoked by Dr. Bellows, the festivities began. When the cloth had been removed, the Chairman, E. R. Mudge of Boston, rose and said:

SPEECH OF THE HON. E. R. MUDGE.

GENTLEMEN-I dare to address you thus, although one of the speakers at the late Free Trade League Banquet characterized those who are in favor of Protection to American Industry as thieves, robbers, and burglars. As I presume you are of the number to whom the speaker alluded, I wish to take a fair look at my associates with a view to the safety of my pockets while I am in your company : though this is hardly necessary, as in all organ zed bands of robbers the old adage of "honor among thieves," passes for law, and so it may be inferred that, however much we plunder the public, we are safe from language as that referred to unworthy of any ransc which appeals to the dispassionate reason of intelligent men, when it is applied to a majority of the citizens of of the American people frame a tariff, is it not a supposable case that these representatives carry out the views o ble case that these representatives carry out the views of those who elected them to office? Another speaker on the same occasion took pains to inform the world that a leading Senator of the United States was to renounce the principles, the practical working of which has made his state prosper until she has become the envy of those who think she must be curbed in her career; yet I must wait to see the fact accomplished before I can believe it. Massachusetts statesmen will pause, I think, before they misrepresent her by advocating Free Trade, although she may be in as good a condition to suffer under the experiment as any State in the Union.

PROTECTION TO AMERICAN NODESTRY.

PROTECTION TO AMERICAN INDUSTRY.

It would seem as if the simple announcement of the

principle should carry the conviction of its necessity to the mind of every man, woman, and child in the land; and although the battle may be fought for generation after generation, the result will, in my opinion, be a net gain for American laborers; for they will learn, and without much teaching, that a good balance to their credit in the savings bank is better than to be seantly fed and clothed; and even this failing them, to be numbered among the fearfully great proportion of panyers which a close following of the Free Trade theories of Eugland, it is only fair to argue, would bring in its train. THE PREE-TRADERS.

Our friends the Free-Traders-or, as they like to call themselves, Revenue Reformers—arc, however, engaged in a great work, to less an one than that of emancipating the world-and especially the portion of it lying within the boundaries of the United State-from the

ample of our cotton crop; statistics show that a crop of 2,000,000 bales of cotton will sell for as much money as one of 2,000,000 bales, and this holds equally true of all other products. "Supply and demand govern prices," and here is an answer to the Free Traders when they say high tariffs make high prices; they do, until the market is supplied, and then prices, following the above law, must always decline.

Again, the Free Traders, pursuing their grand humanitarian hobby, tell us that, instead of our wages being reduced by a direct competition with the labor of other countries, we that is, our \$1,000,000,000 of the world to the American standard. These theories may believe what they state, but it is difficult for any one who is possessed of his reasoning faculties to imagine such a result as they claim.

WHO FORM THE TWO PARTIES!

WHO FORM THE TWO PARTIES! Who are the Free-Traders in this country, and who are Protectionists! We cannot say to-day who are numbered

formerly so will now be found converts to protectica. The slave-holders of the South were always Free Traders, and believed, or at least said they did, that the whole accumulation of wealth at the North was due to take working of the accursed Protective policy, and this Free Trade dectrine was most certainly one of the delusions which carried the Southern States into rebellion. Who are the Free-Traders in this country now! Here in New York it is not difficult to say—importers of foreign goods, foreign bankers, and the newspapers which are supported in a great measure by their advertisements, form, as Mr. Greeley's list of the Free Trade League shows, a very considerable portion of the force. Professors in some of our colleges, book-men, theorials who have very little to do with "the battle of life," and the young students who are becoming impregnated with their theories—these are the decamers of whom I speke at the beginning, and these men will become our most dangerons antagonists, as they will tring to the discussion the knowledge of what all the writers on the science of Political Economy have ever written in defense of Free Trade; but if the Protectionists will only rend carefully the history of European countries, they will be able easily to show that no one of them ever achieved growness either in science, art, or material wealth, where the mation was possessed of territory sufficient for its own sustenance, and that did not achieve that greatness by a highly conservative or protective policy. England is no exception to it, we all know, but has attained her manufacturing skill by means of laws more prohibitory than any which we have ever passed.

France under Louis XIV., and Collect his minister, inaugurated a protective system which enabled her to carry on war with the ready to talk and procure others to talk for us to the people, and while has was doing this sho paid equal attention to agriculture, so that she has been an exporter generally of breadstaffs. We must then read history, and be ready to talk formerly so will now be found converts to protection.

The slave-holders of the South were always Free Traders,

The Chairman, at the close of his speech, read the

DEAR SIE: It would afford me much picasure to accept the invitation with which I have been honored, and to be with you on the 1sth inst; but as each absence from my duties here compels an election by the Senato of a President pro tempore, I feel compelled to deny myself this gratification.

Agreeing thoroughly with

of a President pro tempore, I feel competed to deny myself this gratification.

Agreeing thoroughly with the popular demand for "the reduction of taxation as rapidly as the public falish will permit"—a pledge indeed of a national platform on which I stood two years ago—I concur quite as cordially with those who insist that, in the adjustment of our Revenne laws, American legislators should not overlook, but, on the contrary, seek to encourage and develop American industries. American resources, with all their capabilities, already render our country, in this first century of its national existence, eminent among the nations of the carth. And American wages of labor, unequaled in the entire world, have the magnetic effect of drawing the poor of all other lands toward us.

Far distant, I trust, may be the day when those two great elements shall be ignored by an American Congress in adjusting the details of American legislation; or when they shall, by their cinacture is deposited in the whole of the country of the property of the country of th

great elements shall be ignored by an American Congress in adjusting the details of American legislation; or when they shall, by their emactments, deny that the three great manufactures of iron, wool, and soliton are really essential to National Independence. I sincerely believe that they are. And if, with war suddenly bursting upon us, we should be compelled to import clothing for our army and mavy from beyond the ocean, or if we should again see rails of foreign manufacture laid down directly over the beds of coal and from that Providence has bessed us with; or, as an alternative, the wages of our operatives reduced to the standard of the foreign manufacturers, I think the American people woulff overwhelmingly denounce the policy which culminated in such results. On the contrary, with such an issue before them, I cell sure that they would unministakably approve the policy of those who, without demanding excessive or promistory duries, contend that the vital elements to which I have alluded shall be kopt steadily in mind in arranging the details of an American terrif. Very truly, yours.

M. W. Cooper, esq., Secretary, etc., etc.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 12, 1816.

M. W. Cooper, esq., Secretary, etc., etc.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 12, 1876.

My Dran Sin: I have delayed this this intermoment an answer to the kind invitation to be present at your dinner on the 1sth instant, in the hope that I could find it in my power to accept. But the pressure of public duties here will deprive me of the pleasure of joining you in what I understand to be your purpose—a more intellegent and better directed effort, by adjustment and readjustment of duties, to secure for the insorers of this mation, as nearly as possible, all which their necessities, their enterprise, or their luxuries shall demand. In such a work I am with you. I am, yours truly H. L. Dawes,

M. W. Cooper, esq., Sec. Com. of Arrangements, N. Y.

M. W. Cooper, esq., Sec. Com. of Arrange

M. W. Cooper, esq., Secretary.

Dharsh: The cordal invitation of the Committee of Arrangements to be present at the dinner to be given by the commission merchants to their correspondents and others, was duly received. It will be the first time in be the towane, I doubt not, of diffusing much valuable in-formation in regard to the consiston and requirements of this great industry. The occasion promises to be one of unusual interest, and I deeply request that the state of my health is such as to deprive me of the pleasure of being present.

Hoping that henceforth the wool-grewers, the manu-facturers, and the merchants will go main in hand in all matters relating to their common later st. I am, my dear Sir, very truly yours,

E. B. RIGELOW.

Letters were also received from the todowing gentlesion: The Hon, John Shearman, Gen. Robert C. Schepek. Chairmon of the Committee on Ways and Means; the Hon, C. Delano, 8 cretary of the Interior; the Hon, Justin S. Morrill, the Hon, Roscoe Conkling, the Hon, Sam-

other than a moral and a progressive people. [Applace.] It is among the singular nations of the earth-these WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—The President sent the tollowing meant for one of the sent to the sent to one; the tollowing meant for to the sent to one; the collection of Catalogue and interest of the carried that to the feether of Catalogue and interest to the feether of the carried that all through the feether of the catalogue and interest to the catalogue and interest to the feether of the catalogue and interest to the